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Hongkong, 23rd February, 1916.

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AMHERST RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.

TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS.

"That we have failed so far to make the estate a paying concern is no fault of ours. Your directors have passed through a very troublesome year, and the amount of correspondence that has taken place would fill volumes." This was the confession which Mr. J. D. Clark, the Chairman of the Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd., had to make to the shareholders at their fifth annual general meeting held in Shanghai on December 17th.

The Chairman pointed out that they had to the credit of profit and loss account Tls. 17,835.89 after writing off fifty per cent. of their development account, instead of twenty-five per cent. This balance was carried forward to new account. The cost of their rubber this year was one shilling and eight pence per pound, as compared with over two shillings last year. Their total output for the year was 27,394 pounds as against 23,943 pounds for last year, which was not such a good showing as they would like. With the price of rubber much higher and a likelihood of it reaching a still higher figure, they hoped not only to struggle through their difficulties but to make the company a success.

The difficulties arose, apparently, in a large measure owing to the unsatisfactory conditions on the estate. The Company's Hongkong auditors were asked to hold the audit on the estate so that they could go thoroughly into the accounts and books kept there. Their report concluded:—"If we could have got a reliable man we would have dismissed the whole staff, but as we did not want to close the place down without consulting you, we wired you as follows. Everything very unsatisfactory. Advise change entire staff and close down. Unable find reliable manager."

What the manager himself said was not made public. The Chairman stated that they had received a slightly different account from him, but as it was full of personalities which might be libellous he refrained from reading it. The manager tendered his resignation, giving a month's notice, but it was decided not to accept the resignation until all accounts were in order.

The manager is still on the estate and the Directors are awaiting a reply to their letter of October 14th. During the year the Assistant Manager resigned to go to the front and his position was not filled, as the directors thought it necessary to cut down expenses as much as possible.

The Directors are now negotiating for the reconstruction of the company and an experienced estate manager and rubber expert has been engaged to visit the estate and make a full report.

AYER TAWAH RUBBER CO.

SATISFACTORY FINANCIAL POSITION.

FURTHER SHARE ISSUE.

An eminently satisfactory condition of affairs was disclosed at the sixth annual general meeting of the Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., held in Shanghai on Friday afternoon, December 17th, and the chairman, Mr. J. H. Tensdale, in commenting upon the report of the year's working heartily congratulated the shareholders upon the excellent financial position.

Three interim dividends of 5 per cent. each had been paid during the year, the balance standing to the credit of profits and loss account after deducting the sum represented by these payments was Tls. 25,945.35 and it was decided to pay a final dividend of 10 per cent., making 25 per cent. for the year, and absorbing Tls. 20,000; to write off Tls. 42,881.25 on the Estate Development account; to establish a cash reserve of Tls. 10,000.00 and to carry forward Tls. 13,058.09.

The Company's output was short of the estimate by 4,903 pounds. This shortage was attributed to the deficiency in native labour and it was reported that instructions had been given for the recruiting of 200 more Javanese.

Following the general meeting, an extraordinary general meeting was convened at which it was decided to increase the capital of the Company. The chairman explained that when the Ayer Tawah Co. was incorporated in 1909 the area of the estate was 683 acres. It is now a little over 1,000 acres and the extensions have all been purchased out of revenue. Attention was made to the excellent capabilities of the district, where the estate is located, for growing rubber, and the directors felt strongly that the present time should be seized to take up more land adjoining the estate while it could be had for the asking.

It was agreed that the capital of the company should be increased to Tls. 300,000 by the creation of 10,000 additional ordinary shares of Tls. 10 each; that 2,000 of these shares should be offered in the first instance at a premium of Tls. 15 per share to the members of the company in proportion of one share for no less than every 10 shares and that the balance of 8,000 additional shares should be offered in the first instance to shareholders at such time or times and upon such terms and conditions as the Directors might deem expedient but at such price as the company in general meeting should determine.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were re-elected auditors of the company at the annual remuneration of Tls. 200.

In the House of Commons recently Sir Edward Grey said that only the crisis in public affairs prevented him from resigning in sympathy with Lord Haldane when Lord Haldane left the Cabinet.

EWO COTTON S. & W. CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twentieth ordinary meeting of shareholders in the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held on December 16th at the offices of the general managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.).

Mr. J. Johnstone, who presided said:—"The profit for the year was Tls. 530,268.14, which you will doubtless consider highly satisfactory, although it falls short of our record twelve months—1912/13—when we earned Tls. 552,278.33 and paid a dividend of Tls. 15 on the ordinary shares."

It is now proposed to pay a dividend of Tls. 10 on the ordinary shares, a record in the company's history, and I venture to hope that this return will have the approval of shareholders.

From the report it will be seen that it is proposed to write off plant and machinery Tls. 70,000 and Buildings Tls. 20,000; these amounts exceed last year's appropriations by Tls. 5,000 and Tls. 2,000 respectively, and are necessitated by the additions during the year.

In recognition of the services rendered to the company by the European and Chinese staffs at the mills, the Consulting Committee have appropriated the sum of Tls. 10,500 for the payment of a bonus to our employees at the discretion of the general managers. I take this opportunity of mentioning that the success of the company is, in a great measure, due to the untiring efforts of the Staff, and we are greatly indebted to the assistance and advice that is rendered to the general managers by our Mill Superintendent, Mr. Kerfoot. (Hear, hear.)

We now come to the allocation of Tls. 150,000 to Reserve Fund to some shareholders this may appear a large sum to set aside, but competition becomes keener each year, and the Consulting Committee firmly believe that we can only meet it successfully by building up our reserves during good times, and by investing them to advantage in improving our properties.

Subject to your confirmation of the appropriation to Reserve, that Fund will stand at Tls. 350,000, in addition to which we have Tls. 500,000 at credit of Equalization of Dividend Account, and I think you will admit that with Reserves amounting to Tls. 850,000 we can look to the future with equanimity.

From the accounts you will observe that during the year considerable additions have been made to our buildings and plant and machinery, and I am of opinion that our energies in the matter of extensions are in the right direction.

During the first ten months of our financial year we experienced a satisfactory demand for all our products, but I regret to say that since the end of August, trade generally in yarn and cloth has left a great deal to be desired, and at the moment the future outlook is causing your general managers grave concern—so much so that it may be found necessary to resort to short time before many weeks elapse.

Not since the Revolution in 1911 have we been faced with the necessity of selling yarn below the cost of production in order to keep stocks at a reasonable level, but this is the position to-day, and if there is no improvement in a short while, I fail to see how we can do otherwise than minimize our loss by curtailing production.

I am inclined to the opinion that the present unfortunate state of affairs has been mainly brought about by the Monarchical movement, which is undoubtedly causing native bankers and traders great uneasiness, and, until a settlement is arrived at, we cannot look for any decided improvement in trade.

The great scarcity of dyes and the consequent extreme cost of coloured goods is also restricting consumption of yarn and cloth to some extent, and I fear that no great relief can be expected in this direction until peace is arranged in Europe, or the Chinese are able to produce abundant supplies of vegetable dyes, which, given time they will be able to do. Last season's China cotton crop was an average one, but this year the growth in the districts surrounding Shanghai was a partial failure and indications point to the local mills having to import large quantities of foreign cotton during the next few months.

Owing to a small crop in America, cotton yarn to the world over are very high, but I do not think we can reasonably anticipate any relief in the cost of our raw material in the near future.

As regards taxation of local mill products, I am sorry to say there is no improvement and I fear that, until the Customs Import Tariff is revised, many of the goods we now manufacture will be taxed at a higher rate than similar articles from foreign countries.

In this connection, I should like to call your attention to a recent regulation of the Chinese Customs by which cotton wastes produced by local mills are called upon to pay 5 per cent. export duty and 24 per cent. import duty at any port of destination in China—in all 74 per cent.—whereas imports from foreign countries obtain entry into China on payment of only 5 per cent. duty.

Actions of this nature clearly indicate that the Government takes little interest in the welfare of its industries, otherwise their products would at least pay no more in taxes than goods from foreign factories.

This season the watering of cotton has been more serious than since the cotton Anti-Adulteration Association was promoted, and but for the Testing House it is impossible to say to what length adulteration would be carried in years when there is not an abundant supply of raw material in this district.

In answer to Mr. Morris, the Chairman said there were now 500 looms working and 72,000 spindles.

The reports and accounts were adopted, and resolutions were carried declaring a dividend of Tls. 10 per share on the ordinary share and the granting of a bonus of Tls. 10,500 to the staff.

In returning thanks on behalf of the staff, Mr. Kerfoot, the Mill Superintendent, mentioned that at the present time they employed nearly 5,000 operatives and their distinct branches of cotton manufacture were equal to any of the large manufactures at home.

SUNGALA RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.

THE WINDING-UP OF THE OLD COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders of the Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation) was held at the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Cecil Holliday & Co., Ltd., 18b Klauke Road, Shanghai, on December 16th.

Mr. K. McKelvie, Liquidator, reported that the affairs of the company had been fully wound up in order to reconstruct the Company with a smaller capital and to provide further funds for the development and upkeep of the Company's rubber estate. An agreement was duly completed between myself as Liquidator of the old Company—proceeded Mr. McKelvie—and the Directors of the new Company (which was duly formed and registered) by which the new Company took over all assets and liabilities whatsoever of the old Company and undertook to allot one share in the new Company for every four shares in the old Company and one share for each one half of the second mortgage debentures in lieu of the same. Under this scheme all shareholders in the liquidating Company were entitled to receive one new share of the value of one tael in the new Company in exchange for every four shares held in the liquidating Company and to claim within a limited period an allotment of one share in the new Company for each share held in the liquidating Company on payment of one tael each to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Where the multiple of four was not obtainable, the odd share or shares were placed to a separate account and paid for at the rate of two mace five candareens for each odd share, being its proper value. The share capital of the old Company was 42,000 shares (of Tls. 4 each) which, divided by four, called for 10,500 shares of one tael each in the new Company, and the amount of the second mortgage debentures was Tls. 5,744, thus calling for 5,744 new shares, making a total in all of 16,254 new shares. Of these 16,254 shares, I have issued to the shareholders in the old Company 14,454 shares, and the balance of 1,800 shares I have reserved for the new Company in my own name to be issued to the old shareholders, as and when applied for, in exchange for share certificates in the old Company. These shares have presumably changed hands (without being transferred in the books of the Company) and there are no means of ascertaining the present holders. All the liabilities of the old Company were defrayed as per agreement by the new Company. The assets were also taken over by the new Company; therefore, no actual property has come into my possession, and hence there are no accounts to be submitted.

There were no questions and the meeting then terminated.

CURRENCY REFORM IN CHINA.

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

Satisfactory progress in the redemption of paper currency in the Province of Kweichow and Szechuan has been reported to the Ministry of Finance says the *Peking Daily News*. Altogether eight series of notes of various denominations ranging from \$10 to 10 cents have been withdrawn and redeemed through the agency of the Bank of China. The total value of the notes so withdrawn from circulation amounts to the sum of \$119,000.

The third instalment of the redemption of the military notes was also accomplished in Szechuan. Notes to the value of \$400,000 have been withdrawn and were destroyed in public.

In face of all difficulties, currency reform is gradually being effected throughout the country, as proved in the case of the above two reports from the provinces of Kweichow and Szechuan.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

It is reported by the Ministry of Communications that in the next year the following five railways will probably be constructed:—

- (1) Chang-Sui Railway (from Kalgan to Suiyuanchen) 317 miles.
- (2) Chang-Ku Railway (from Kalgan to Urga) 800 miles.
- (3) Lan-I Railway (from Lanchow to Ili) 2,900 miles.
- (4) Sining Railway (from Sianfu to Nanping) 600 miles.
- (5) Si Lan Railway (from Sianfu to Lanchow) 500 miles.

The total length of the proposed railways amounts to 4,017 miles.

A railway accident occurred between the Hsinchiang and Luohashan stations of the Peking-Hankow Railway on December 9th. The accident was caused by a collision of two trains running in opposite directions. The locomotives were completely smashed and over twenty cars loaded with goods were also damaged. The loss is estimated at over \$200,000. Fortunately no passenger was killed or injured. Officials alleged to be responsible for the accident have been placed under arrest pending further investigation.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Capt. H. C. O. Perry-Ayscough (Royal India Rifles) of the Chinese Postal Service, who was well-known in Peking, Mukden, Shanghai and Foochow, has, it is feared, been killed in action. He took part in an early morning attack on the German lines, and was seen to get over the parapet, go a little way and then fall. It is thought that he was hit by machine-gun fire. At the time there was not much light, and he was not seen again by our men, who, after holding the enemy's line all day, had to return for lack of re-inforcements, under cover of darkness the same evening.

IMPORTING OPIUM INTO CHINA.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE IN U. S. COURT.

In the U. S. Court, Shanghai, on December 16th, before Judge C. S. Lobingier, H. P. Beeks, pleaded guilty to importing into Shanghai, on December 10th, 1915, about sixteen pounds of opium, being merely guilty of importing opium into China.

The defendant in the witness box said that he left Shanghai to go to Harbin on a business proposition which concerned his going into the Grand Hotel there. The proposition seemed to promise well and he left to come back to Shanghai in order to straighten his affairs and to obtain some money to put into the venture. On his way down while he was at Tairen he met a passenger coming down on the boat who told him of the trade in opium and who said that the only thing which could be done to him was to confiscate the opium. He saw that if he could get the opium through he need not borrow the money that otherwise he would have to borrow.

The Judge—You knew that the importation of opium was forbidden?—Not from one port to the other.

You knew that the bringing of the opium into the country was unlawful?—To the extent of confiscation, yes.

You knew it was unlawful and you had just got through serving another sentence?—Yes.

Don't you think it was up to you to keep from such things having got over a light sentence for a serious offence?—Well, I did not stop to consider that.

The defendant said that this was his first venture in the opium business. The drug was found in his bags, and he had made no attempt at concealment.

The Judge was of opinion that this was a case for the maximum penalty. A light sentence had been given to the defendant in the other case to give him an opportunity of doing better. He did not do that but went into something which was reprehensible and the worst thing, he thought, that an American could do. The Government had started out with the intention of breaking this trade up and the fine of \$500 gold which he would impose was little enough for the offence. Beeks, who was given until 5 p.m. to find the money, was committed to Bilbilid prison until the fine is paid.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY MAJOR-GEN. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

- 1.—Pte. K. Brayshy is granted leave of absence from 22nd December, 1915 to 3rd January, 1916.

PARADES.

- 2.—Parades for to-day.
7.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated 8th December, 1915.
Morse flag and Morse lamp practice at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co.—Musketry and Rifle exercises at Taikoo Dockyard under Sgt. Everest.
5.15 p.m. Recruits of Light Section M. G. Co. Squad drill and Musketry exercises at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Section M. G. Co. and Signalling Section)—Squad drill and Musketry exercises at Headquarters under Sgt. Major Higby.
Remainder, nil.

DETAILS.

- 3.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty until morning of 26th inst.—H.K.V.R.
F of W. Camp, Kowloon.
On duty until morning of 26th inst.—H.K.V.R.

G. E. SPRAW, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES 5.30 P.M.

- Monday, January 3rd.—No. 3 Company.
Tuesday, January 4th.—No. 3 Company.
Wednesday, January 5th.—No. 2 Company.
Thursday, January 6th.—All Recruits of Nos. 2 and 3 Companies.
Friday, January 7th.—All Recruits of No. 1 Company.

PATROL DUTIES.

The Schedule of Duties for January, 1916, will be issued to Inspectors and Sergeants on December 23rd.

The offer made by No. 3 Company to take over the Christmas Patrol Duties of the other Companies is intended to extend only to those Patrolmen who require leave. The exchange of duties is in the discretion of Inspector Mow Fung and the warning officers of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

JOINED.

- No. 1 Co., No. 1 Platoon.—J. Wattie.
No. 2 Co.—F. X. Mendes.
No. 3 Co.—So Mei Tai, Ng Tsz Chan.

MAXIM GUN.

Members of the Police Reserve having practical knowledge of the use of the Maxim Gun are required to inform this office, stating the extent of their experience.

F. O. JERKIN,
D. S. P. (Reserve).

Experts are of the opinion that the invention, by Frederick Dahl, a Norwegian, of a system whereby he claims he can transmit any number of words simultaneously by means of an automatic photographic electric apparatus, will completely revolutionise existing methods of telegraphy.

ITALIAN CONVENT SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZEGIVING.

The annual prize-day in connection with the Italian Convent was held yesterday at the Convent in Caine Road. Lady May attended the function, and among others present were Mr. R. Ponsbury (Private Secretary to the Governor) Lady Rees Davies, the Right Rev. Bishop Pozzoni, the Portuguese Consul and Mme. d'Obaldia, Mr. Bena (of the Italian Consulate), Mr. and Mrs. E. Ralphs, Rev. Father Gabardi, Rev. Father Noval, Rev. Father Zamponi, Rev. Father de Maria, and Brother Aimar (Brother Director of St. Joseph's College).

MANAGER'S REPORT.

Rev. Fr. DE MARIA read the following report of the Manager for the year 1914-1915:—I have the honour to present my report on the school for the year just closed.

It is with deep regret that I have to record the death, on 25th August last, of Sister Teodora (Sister Dorina), who for over 40 years was associated with the school, first as one of its teachers and subsequently as the Superioress. Although for some time before her death Sister Dorina, through ill health, had not taken an active part in the teaching of the School, her linguistic attainment, long experience and intimate knowledge of its needs were invaluable in the councils that deliberated for its betterment. Her loss is irreparable.

In point of attendance, the school year 1914-1915 has established a record. The number of pupils increased to 367 in April last while the average daily attendance for the whole year has been 324.08, as compared with 300.5 in 1913-1914.

At the present time the staff consists of fourteen teachers, who are efficiently assisted by pupil teachers. In order to comply with the requirements of the Education Department the latter have been attending the Teachers' Class of the Technical Institute. Their number increased from one to five. I have pleasure in reporting that all the pupil teachers successfully passed the Institute's examination held in June last.

The School's syllabus, in so far as it related to the Upper Classes, was adapted so as to conform with the standard set by the Hongkong University. The syllabus for the rest of the school is now approved by the Director of Education.

The Inspector of English Schools, Mr. E. Ralphs, conducted a minute examination of the whole school before the midsummer holidays. As a result of that examination that official was pleased to report the school as "thoroughly efficient."

In addition to the subjects prescribed by the syllabus private lessons are given in Portuguese, Italian and French, Typewriting and Shorthand, as well as Painting and Drawing. Many pupils attend these private classes, and there is evidence that typewriting and stenography are becoming increasingly popular.

Ten scholars presented themselves for theory and speed examinations held by Pitman's Committee in June, October and November, respectively. The result of the earliest examination has already been received, two "Theory Certificates" having been granted to Miss Dorothy Ruzavet and Miss Frances Sayce. The certificates will be presented this afternoon. The result of the examinations held in October and November is not yet to hand. The papers have been forwarded to Bath for correction.

In the Music Class enthusiasm continues unabated. It is a singular fact worth recording that Chinese scholars are taking to music in increasing numbers. It is hoped that the time will soon arrive when the Hongkong University will see its way to award Certificates of Music in the same way as they were awarded by the Local Committee of the London College of Music. I commend the subject to the notice of the University authorities.

To fall into line with the new Grant Code now in operation, the Oxford Local Examinations were given up in favour of the Junior and Senior Examination conducted by the Authorities of the Hongkong University. These examinations were held from the 12th to the 17th July, inclusive. Six candidates were sent up for the Junior and one for the Senior examinations, of whom four and one passed, respectively. The Juniors passed with Distinction and the Senior, Miss Un Pak San, enjoys the further distinction of having passed with Honours. She was one of the only two girls to have passed with Honours in the Senior section among

all the girl candidates who presented themselves for examination from the schools in the Colony.

By the courtesy of Rev. Bro. Aimar, director of St. Joseph's College, and the Committee of the Old Boy's Association, the scholars of this school participated in the sports held at Happy Valley at Easter Tide. So numerous were the entries for the two open races that they had to be run off in heats, resulting in wins by:—Miss Leonor Colloco and Miss Branca Perpetuo.

The honour of having their names inscribed on the Lugard Shield belongs this year to Miss Florentina Nunes, and Miss Violet Tsan. It will be remembered that the Shield was presented by Lady Lugard for the girls who set the best example in the school during the year for character and moral worth. To perpetuate Lady Lugard's practice prizes have been awarded these two girls by the School of two medals which your Ladyship will be asked to present this afternoon.

The Lugard Scholarships founded in 1910 by the late Sir Hormusjee Modji, under certain specific conditions were won last year by:—Miss Helen Clarke, and Miss Mercedes Coelho, and this year by Miss Florentina Nunes.

Dr. F. M. Grace Ozorio has very generously donated a Scholarship in commemoration of his late brother, Mr. Francisco de Grace Ozorio. Dr. Grace Ozorio's commendable purpose is to assist the successful scholar to pursue her course of studies to a successful end. His scholarship has been so designed, and has been won by Miss Dolly Hanson.

The special prize for Religious Knowledge is the gift of His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni. Miss Carrie Tennyson has been adjudicated the winner.

An order by the Governor-in-Council was passed on the 10th August last requiring that a medical examination of every Boarding School be conducted every six months by a registered Medical Practitioner on the general health of the boarders and on the sanitary condition of the school building, as a whole and of the dormitories in particular. Such an inspection was carried out on the 15th December by Dr. O. Marriott, of the firm of Drs. Hartigan, Stedman and Harston. The number of "resident scholars" coming under the notice of the Medical Examiner on that occasion was:—

75—First class Boarders,
35—Eurasian Orphans,
237—Chinese Orphans,
making a grand total of 371. The following extract is taken verbatim from Dr. Marriott's report:—"Any cases of illness occurring in this school are either treated under my care in the Infirmary in the building, or if of long duration or in such condition that their health might be a source of danger to others, they are transferred to the hospital at Wanchai for treatment, and in my opinion this well advised system accounts for the small amount of sickness among the scholars."

"I also inspected the dormitories and recreation rooms, schoolrooms, lavatories and bath rooms, and found all well kept, well ventilated, perfectly clean and sanitary and in every way satisfactory."

"While on the subject of health and sanitation, I may be permitted to state that Dr. V. M. Koch, of the Government Civil Hospital, has very kindly consented to give at the Convent a course of lectures on "First Aid" to the Senior girls and a few of the teachers who can be spared to attend them. Arrangement will be made that the lectures be held under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association, and that the usual examination be held at the end of the course, for the Certificate. At the suggestion of the Hon. Lecturer there will be two classes: girls over sixteen will attend one class, and there will be another course for those under 16, which course has to be rather more elementary. It is proposed that the lectures will commence after the Christmas vacation. The value and utility of "First Aid" have been so amply demonstrated that it is hoped many scholars will avail themselves of the kindness of Dr. Koch and attend the lectures in large number."

In concluding this report I am charged with the agreeable duty to thank our friends and Patrons for their generous donations towards the Prize Fund, in particular His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni, Lady Chater, Mr. Ho Wing, Mr. Sir Tak Fan, Dr. F. M. Grace Ozorio, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Cho Po Sien and Mr. A. Abdoolrahim.

PRIZE LIST.

Lady May then distributed the prizes in accordance with the following list:—

LUIGARD SHIELD.—1914 Florentina Nunes; 1915 Violet Tsan.

SENIOR CLASS.—Un Pak Sun University Pass, with Honours and distinction in English.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Maud Braga, Nydia Barretto and Mary Walter University Pass with distinction in Religious Knowledge; Helen Clark University Pass with distinction in Needlework; May Higgins prize for English Language and Literature; Maria da Rosa prize for Conduct and Needlework.

PRELIMINARY CLASS.—Florentina Nunes and Lindamira Nunes for General Proficiency; Christina Ozorio for Conduct and Application; Eva Chu for Conduct and Needlework.

CLASS 4.—Antonia Campos, Bertha Goon and Louisa Gill for General Proficiency; Cynthia Tavares for Application and Geography; Assuncao Lian for Application and Arithmetic; Isabel del Campo for Object Lesson and Needlework.

CLASS 5.—Adela del Campo, Maria Remedios and Teresa Gill for General Proficiency; Daisy Tam for Composition and Hygiene; Luisinha de Jesus for Religious Knowledge and Hygiene; Bertha Carvalho for Application and Reading; Sophia Namice for Religious Knowledge and Reading; Triny Lopes for Conduct and Politeness; Maria Jison and Maria Teijco for Conduct and Politeness; Sophie Anderson for Conduct and Application; Martha Cruz for Needlework.

CLASS 6.—Puri Campos and Agnes Fung for General Proficiency; Juanita Goncalves for Composition and Geography; David Wan for Arithmetic and Geography; Ivy Low for Arithmetic and Grammar; Annie Pereira for Needlework and Drawing; Margaret Holden for Dictation and Dictation; Alicia Carvalho for Religious Knowledge and Grammar; Antonia Paulo for Reading and Arithmetic; Candida Paulo for Recitation; Maria Baptista for Embroidery; Alice Low and Laura Santos for Needlework.

CLASS 7.—Maria Campos, Goncalves McGuire, Lily McGuire and Stella Rocha for General Proficiency; Agnes Gill for Religious Knowledge and Arithmetic; James Bragat for Composition and Geography; Casimira Silva for Dictation and Drawing; Beatrice Johnson for Religious Knowledge and Grammar; Susie Kotwall for Application and Reading; Alice Solomon for Application and Reading; Pacita Montalto for Conduct and Politeness.

SPECIAL CLASS 7.—Daisy Li, Flora Mok and Ruby Lo for General Proficiency.

CLASS 8.—Corazon Mapa, Amy Watt and Marcel Martin for General Proficiency; Cissy Horley for Religious Knowledge and Geography; Helena Akana for Religious Knowledge and Recitation; Conchita Garcia and Tony Braga for Religious Knowledge and Object Lesson; Annie Solomon for Application and Geography; Milita Remedios for Application and Arithmetic.

SPECIAL CLASS 8.—Nelly Chow, Lily Tsang and Nancy Tsan for General Proficiency.

KINDERGARTEN.

CLASS 9.—Maria Soriano for Conduct and General Proficiency; Norah Barretto, Daisy Lyew, Sogra Nemasee, Elsie Watt, Ida Sim, Sandy Owen, and Leonor Colloco for Conduct and Application.

CLASS 10 (i).—Rorie Kwok, Charlie da Rosa, Angeles Campos, Hassan Nemasee, Anita Kim, Celestina Xavier, Victor Lau, Conceicao Olas, Fernando Remedios, Irene Passmore for Conduct and Application.

CLASS 10 (ii).—Dorothy Ray, Alice da Rosa, Louis Tam, Lourdes Campos, Edward Olas, Robert Watt, Albert Ward, Alberto Castillo, Nelly Kew, and Alberto Baptista for Conduct and Application.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Drawing:—Adela del Campo, Milly da Silva, Ivy Low and Gloria Campo.

French:—Bertha Carvalho.

MUSIC:—For Piano Maria Jison, Conchita Jison, Maria Teijco, Esther Carvalho, Emilia Figueiredo, Lily McGuire, Gloria Felices, Isabel del Campo, Puri Campos, Antonia Campos, Teresa Young.

For Violin:—Assuncao Lian.

Shorthand:—Maud Braga for Speed; Dorothy Kozart and Frances Sayce.

Typewriting:—Isabel del Campo, Triny Lopes and Elsie O'Sullivan.

Eurasian Orphan Girls:—Otilia Ricci and Marianne Pompeia for Needlework; Luisa Dore and Eugenia Ricci for Embroidery.

Chinese Orphan Girls:—Quai Mui for Needlework; Tam Ha Ho and Li Ha Hon for Embroidery; Choun Anna for Hosiery.

Special Prize for Religious Knowledge:—Carrie Tennyson.

A most delightful entertainment was provided by the children of the Convent. Those contributing were:—Misses E. Figueiredo and P. Campos (piano duet), Miss M. Soriano (recitation), Misses G. Felices, F. Neves, P. Benito, M. de Jesus, E. Danenberg, A. del Campo, and E. Figueiredo (chorus), Miss D. Morris (piano), Miss M. E. Cabaco (recitation), Miss M. Jison (piano solo), Miss C. Fania (recitation), Misses M. and S. Jison (piano) and Misses J. Braga and A. Sian (violin), instrumental quartette. An action song and fancy drill was charmingly carried out by Misses B. White, E. Sullivan, and F. Neves, with 24 pretty little fairies and Miss C. Jison as accompanist.

At the close little Miss J. HARRIS-WALKER said:—"My school friends have tried to entertain you with music and recitation this afternoon. It is now my turn to do my part. It is very small one indeed: it is to do the bidding of the Mother Superior and teachers. They have told me to thank you one and all very much indeed for being so kind as to come here to-day and attend our prize-giving. We children have been looking forward to this day for quite a long time and we are glad and thankful that so many friends of the school have come to rejoice with us to-day."

The speaker concluded by wishing Lady May and all friends and benefactors a "Happy Christmas." She then handed Lady May a bouquet of roses.

Lady May expressed her thanks, and assured the children that she had enjoyed their entertainment very much indeed. Mr. Ponsbury, speaking on behalf of Lady May, said that her ladyship had on previous occasions had the honour of being present at the School prize-giving, but this was the first time she had had the pleasure of meeting them in that new and beautiful room. Her Ladyship would like to congratulate the Mother Superior and staff on the excellent report that had been read. It was a special matter of gratification to her that they had an increased number of scholars, and that the average daily attendance was so satisfactory. Mr. Ponsbury also thanked the children for the kind reception given to her ladyship and for the most excellent entertainment that had been provided. In conclusion, he said that in this time of war her ladyship hardly liked to use the usual formula and wish them "A Merry Christmas," but instead to substitute for the word "Merry" the word "Joyful" because even in times of trouble all who tried could receive Holy Joy. Her ladyship wished them all "A very Joyful Christmas" and all good things, especially peace for the ensuing year.

The proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS BY HON MR. POLLOCK, K.C., AND HON. MR. HOLYOAK.

A meeting of the above is being held this afternoon, when the following agenda will be dealt with:—

The COLONIAL SECRETARY will move:—
It is hereby resolved that the percentages on the valuations of the tenements in the undermentioned places be altered as follows with effect from the 1st of January, 1916:—

Takkeet, and Kowloon, from 11½% to 13%.

Hon. Un. City Road from the Hung Hom Police Station to the north as far as including Kowloon Inland Lot 1150 and Kowloon Marine Lot 87, from 11½% to 13%.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. POLLOCK, K.C., in accordance with notice of motion, will ask the following questions:—

1. What steps is the Government or His Excellency the Governor taking to fill up the place of the late Mr. Howett on the Executive Council?

2. Is it not the fact that I was a Member of the Executive Council, as Acting Attorney-General, for periods of time amounting to nearly 3 years, and is it not the fact that I acted in addition as an Unofficial Member of that Council during the last absence on leave in Europe of Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Howett respectively, in the years 1911 and 1912?

3. Has the Government or has His Excellency the Governor sent any Despatch, and, if so, when, to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies recommending any, and, if so, what person as successor to Mr. Howett on the Executive Council?

4. If any such Despatch has been addressed to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has the Right Honourable Gentleman been informed in such Despatch of the facts referred to in the above question 2? Will the Government lay such Despatch (if any) upon the table of this Council?

5. Will the Government recommend to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the two Unofficial Members of the Executive Council shall be elected Members, instead of being nominated by the Government?

6. Will the Government recommend to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies that all the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council shall be elected, instead of two-thirds of them being nominated by the Government, and also that the number of Unofficial Members in that Council be increased?

The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK will ask the following question:—

With reference to a Renter's telegram published in the Daily Press of the 16th December in which it is stated that "In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said the question of the desirability of removing alien enemies interned in Hongkong was being considered most carefully, and the Secretary of State was corresponding graphically with Hongkong on the subject."

Will the Government, for the information of the Council, lay upon the table of this Council the telegrams and despatches which have passed to and fro between the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies and this Government, or His Excellency the Governor, upon this subject?

The "Orders of the Day" are as follows:—

Second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the fees to be paid in this Colony in respect of various things and matters to be granted or done under the provisions of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914."

Second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Tramway Ordinance, 1902."

Second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Societies Ordinance, 1911."

Second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Deportation Ordinances, 1912-1914."

CANTON'S CONTRIBUTION

TO THE RED CROSS HOSPITAL AT ALEXANDRIA.

The following garments, made by the British ladies of Canton, have been shipped by the P. & O. s.s. *Namer* to the British Red Cross Hospital at Alexandria:—

19 dozen sponges, 7 dozen triangular bandages, 2 dozen many-tailed bandages, 9 shirts, 13 pairs socks, 1 pair bed socks, 8 helmets, and 5 nightgowns.

PRESIDENTIAL MANDATES.

CONSTITUTION TO BE FRAMED AND KOW-TOWING TO BE ABOLISHED.

By order of the President:—

(1) As the people of the whole nation have decided upon a constitutional monarchy, the framing and promulgation of a constitution should be speedily proceeded with so as to satisfy the eager expectation of our people. The Tangshengyuan is hereby ordered to recommend officials conversant with constitutional laws for our consideration with a view to enabling these officials to discuss and draft the constitution as soon as possible. The Tangshengyuan is also requested to deliberate and suggest the best mode of procedure to be followed concerning the drafting and promulgation of the constitution.

(2) In reference to a former Mandate, ordering the ministers and bureaux to make preparations for the monarchical form of government, the President hereby desires to impress upon them the importance of confining their attention only to what the people desire to be beneficial to the nation and people and of observing strict economy and simplicity in all matters. All superfluous formalities are to be discarded. The custom of kneeling and prostrating oneself at Court, and other senseless rules of etiquette, handed down from former dynasties, having no bearing on the administration of the government and being distasteful to persons of genius, besides involving a wastage of valuable energy and setting up a barrier to the understanding between high and low, should no longer be tolerated in modern times.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741.)

HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN INDOOR AND OUTDOOR GAMES

WAR GAMES. TABLE GOLF. RACE GAMES, ETC.

INSTRUCTIVE **TOYS** FOR BOYS & GIRLS. **BABY DOLLS**

USEFUL PRESENTS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

TABLE DELICACIES CRACKERS.

OPEN TILL 6 P.M. ON XMAS WEEK.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR CHRISTMAS

THE BEST PRESENT FOR GENTLEMEN IS A BOX OF

ROSITA!!!

This Cigar is made of the finest selected SUMATRA TOBACCO by experienced workmen and has just been placed on the market.

TINNED BOXES OF 50 CIGARS \$4.25.

Obtainable at:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

GRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

SHERIFF & BROS., 30, QUEEN'S RD. CENTL.

SOLE IMPORTER:

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

12, DES VŒUX ROAD, SECOND FLOOR, POWELL'S BUILDINGS,

PHONE: 1687.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1915.

WISEMAN, LIMITED.

TELEPHONE 407.

A FEW OF OUR LEADING LINES FOR CHRISTMAS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES FROM \$2.00 EACH.

A Rich Fruit Cake Encrusted with Almond Paste, Iced and Prettily Decorated.

DUNDEE CAKES FROM \$2.00 EACH.

(SCOTLAND'S CAKE).

A Rich Fruit Cake, with Almonds on Top.

SCHOOL CAKES FROM \$1.00 EACH.

A Good Medium Quality Cake, with Almonds on Top, very suitable for Children.

REAL SCOTCH SHORTBREAD FROM \$1.00 EACH.

Motatoes Piped on with Sugar, to order.

YE OLDE ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS

FROM \$2.00 EACH.

All our Cakes and Pastries are made under the personal supervision of our English Manager who was awarded Gold Medals in London, in 1912 and 1913, for Christmas Puddings and Dundee Cakes. The strictest attention to cleanliness in every detail is insisted on at our Bakery, and we guarantee that no substitutes of any description are used in the manufacturing of our goods.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1915.



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure. The applicant must state his name, height and giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant or other vessel or the name of the steamer or other vessel or the name of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for 0 or pass at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [739]

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY

is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China Indo-China etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents or from the Manager at the Chinese Press, 13, Collyer Quay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
MIXED FOURSOMES COMPETITION,
MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th.

In connection with the above Competition, a Special Train (in addition to the 11.25 A.M. Train) will leave Kowloon on December 27th, at 11.10 A.M. (last ferry 10.05 A.M.) and is timed to reach Sizung Shui at 11.45 A.M. There will be accommodation for 50 passengers only.

T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1915. [1319]

G. B.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 2nd day of January, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND above Kennedy Road and South of L. 1216, Robinson Road respectively, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at CROWN RENTS to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing	Area	Annual Rent	Upset Price
Lot No.	Locality	feet	feet	feet	feet
1	Lot 1, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
2	Lot 2, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
3	Lot 3, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
4	Lot 4, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
5	Lot 5, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
6	Lot 6, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
7	Lot 7, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
8	Lot 8, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
9	Lot 9, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
10	Lot 10, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
11	Lot 11, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
12	Lot 12, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
13	Lot 13, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
14	Lot 14, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
15	Lot 15, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
16	Lot 16, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
17	Lot 17, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
18	Lot 18, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
19	Lot 19, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
20	Lot 20, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
21	Lot 21, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
22	Lot 22, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
23	Lot 23, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
24	Lot 24, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
25	Lot 25, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
26	Lot 26, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
27	Lot 27, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
28	Lot 28, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
29	Lot 29, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
30	Lot 30, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
31	Lot 31, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
32	Lot 32, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
33	Lot 33, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
34	Lot 34, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
35	Lot 35, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
36	Lot 36, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
37	Lot 37, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
38	Lot 38, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
39	Lot 39, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
40	Lot 40, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
41	Lot 41, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
42	Lot 42, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
43	Lot 43, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
44	Lot 44, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
45	Lot 45, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
46	Lot 46, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
47	Lot 47, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
48	Lot 48, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
49	Lot 49, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100
50	Lot 50, above Kennedy Road.	100	100	100	100

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"NOYABA,"
Arrived Hongkong on 22nd December, 1915,
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Arabia" and
"Kashgar."
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N.
and B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON and DODGINS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. PARE,
For Superintendent.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [1]

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the NIPPON Yusen KAISHA are this Day REMOVED to the Ground Floor, King's Building, Connaught Road Central (formerly occupied by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.). Telephone numbers in use are 292 and 293 (later replacing No. 1941) with Sub-Exchange to each Department.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1915. [1302]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [1316]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Final Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1915.

THE Board having declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 5% (five per cent), free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1915, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividend on presenting No. 6 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
THE BANQUE BELGE POUL L'ETRENGNE.

The payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.

GENERAL MANAGERS,
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1312]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 25th and 27th instant.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1314]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

COMPETITIONS will be held over the FANLING Course on MONDAY, 27th December, as follows:—

MORNING.—18 Holes Bogey Competition under Handicap. Entrance fee \$1.00.

AFTERNOON.—Mixed Foursomes Competition 18 holes Medal play under Handicap. Competitors must choose their own partners and opponents.

Entries can be made on the board in the Club Houses at HAPPY VALLEY and FANLING and in the HONGKONG CLUB, or may be sent in writing to the Undersigned, care of Messrs. BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

Entrance fee \$2.00 per couple.
T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1915. [1285]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
(BRITISH SECTION).

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Tiffin Train due to leave Kowloon at 1.28 P.M. on SATURDAYS will be suspended on SATURDAY, the 25th December and SATURDAY, the 1st January next.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, 22nd December, 1915. [1317]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE COMMITTEE has decided that the following shall be the Settlement Days for the year 1916:—

FRIDAY, 28th January.
MONDAY, 28th February.
WEDNESDAY, 28th March.
THURSDAY, 27th April.
TUESDAY, 30th May.
WEDNESDAY, 28th June.
FRIDAY, 29th July.
TUESDAY, 29th August.
THURSDAY, 28th September.
FRIDAY, 27th October.
TUESDAY, 28th November.
FRIDAY, 22nd December.

By Order of the Committee,
EDWARD M. RAYMOND,
Hon. Secretary,
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1309]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 316, dated 25th September, 1915, of Fifty Shares Nos. 9311-9360 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. WEL A. KWONG, of Hongkong, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
Dated 13th November, 1915.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary. [1277]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificates of 50 Shares in this Company in the name of Mr. ARTHUR ROBERT DONNELLY or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 9518—50 Shares numbered 23477/23493 dated 21st February, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company the undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.
For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [1275]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1913.

IN THE MATTER OF THE HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES COMPANY, LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

FIRST AND FINAL RETURN OF CAPITAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FIRST AND FINAL RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of 12 cents per Share will be Payable on and after TUESDAY, the 28th December, 1915, at the Office of the Undersigned, New Government Building, Hongkong, during Office hours.

No payment will be made to Shareholders without production of Share Certificates.
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1310]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1913.

IN THE MATTER OF THE HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES COMPANY, LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND of \$100 per cent. has been declared in the above matter, and may be collected at the Office of the Undersigned, New Government Building, Hongkong, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December, 1915.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
Dated this 21st day of December, 1915. [1311]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.

Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.
Onthouses and Grass Tennis Court.
Shortly available for occupation.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [1313]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 51 CONDUIT ROAD, 8 Rooms, 4 Baths, h & c, Ample Servants' Quarters, Two Tennis Courts. From 1st of March to end of year.
Apply to—
COLBOURNE LITTLE,
18 Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1307]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1281]

TO LET.

SUITE of WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, in Robinson Road Level, with or without board in English Private House.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1915. [1282]

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toy Kian Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1180]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PRAK.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

TO LET.

RAYNSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTSON.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
LINSTED & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, Houses at the Peak.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
Nos. 1, 3 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1177]

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON—Headquarters, Philippine Department Office, Department Quartermaster, Manila, P.I.—Sealed Proposals will be received here until 12 Noon, March 7th, 1916, and then opened, for furnishing about 6,000,000 pounds Beef and 150,000 pounds Mutton. Further information on application. [1305]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—"E." Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1164]

INTIMATION



WINES AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

CASE No. 1—\$20.

3 Bottles St. Estephe Claret.
2 Bottles Sherry, Light Dry.
2 Bottles Port, Superior Light Invalid.
2 Bottles Gin.
1 Bottle Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 Bottle Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky E Quality.
1 Bottle Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

CASE No. 2—\$26.

1 Bottle St. Marcenay Champagne.
1 Bottle Sparkling Burgundy.
3 Bottles Claret, St. Estephe.
1 Bottle Sherry, Superior Pale Dry, D Quality.
1 Bottle Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 Bottle Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky E Quality.
1 Bottle Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
1 Bottle Gin.
1 Bottle Creme de Menthe.

CASE No. 3—\$30.

2 Bottles St. Marcenay Champagne.
1 Bottle Sherry Superior Pale Dry, D Quality.
2 Bottles Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 Bottle Very Fine Old Brandy Brandy E Quality.
1 Bottle Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky E Quality.
1 Bottle Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
3 Bottles Claret, St. Estephe.
1 Bottle Creme de Menthe.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

MARRIAGES.

BOYLING-ROBINSON—At Shanghai, on December 16th, at H. B. M. Consulate, Harold G. BOYLING, of Bristol, England, to CLARA, eldest daughter of Mrs. James ROBINSON, of Shanghai.

LOAN-WOOD—At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, on December 11th, Stewart, younger son of Samuel Logan of Gosport, Hants, to Clémence, daughter of the late Alphonse Wood, J.P., of Barnsey, York.

MCULLAGH-JOHNSTONE—At the Wesley Church, Singapore, on December 11th, W. D. McULLAGH, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to Muriel, elder daughter of the late W. J. Johnstone and Mrs. Johnstone of Belfast.

NORMAN-NEAL—Edmond College Norman, son of R. G. Norman, of Watford, Herts, England, to Rose GWYNEDEN NEAL, daughter of William Neal, of Winslow, Buckinghamshire. [1318]

DEATH.

JACKSON—In London on December 21st, Sir THOMAS JACKSON, Bart., Chairman of the London Committee and for many years Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FINEST STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 23rd DECEMBER, 1915.

THE LATE SIR THOMAS JACKSON.

THE news was received in the Colony yesterday with very sincere regret that Sir THOMAS JACKSON, Bart., died suddenly in London on the 21st instant. The deceased gentleman was probably the greatest financier which this Colony has ever known. It was at a time of great commercial depression, when several Far Eastern Banks failed, that the fortunes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation were committed to his care. Despite its capital of two and a half millions dollars and its influential Directorate, the Bank had passed through many vicissitudes, culminating in 1874-5 in its inability to pay a dividend. Mr. JACKSON, as he was then, took control in 1876 and laboured with unflinching energy and unswerving faith in building up the financial edifice until it became the premier institution of its kind in the Far East. He continued to act as Chief Manager until

1892—a period of twenty-six years—when he retired to England and accepted the position of Chairman of the London Committee. In that time the reserve fund was increased from \$250,000 to \$14,250,000—a splendid monument to his able management.

Sir THOMAS JACKSON's long and honourable career in the Far East commenced in 1864, in which year he arrived in the Colony to join the Agr. and Masterman's Bank. That institution he left two years later in order to take service in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. His abilities soon won him promotion.

In 1887 he proceeded to Shanghai in the capacity of accountant, in 1888 he was sent to open a branch at Hankow, and a few months later he was appointed acting manager at Yokohama, the substantive appointment being given to him some three years later, after an interval of eighteen months as sub-manager in Hongkong. In October, 1874, at the conclusion of a holiday at Home, he was made acting manager in London. A year later he resumed charge at Yokohama, but was not allowed to remain there long, for in 1876, as we have said, he was transferred to Hongkong as acting chief manager, in which position he was confirmed within six months. In March, 1880, he was appointed manager in London, but in May, 1880, he was recalled to take the helm once more at the head office. He remained in the Colony only about nine months, however, and then returned again to London, where he continued for upwards of two years. In response to an urgent desire for his presence in Hongkong he came back in 1893, and, with the exception of six months' leave of absence in 1900, remained here until his retirement.

While the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank always had the first place in his thoughts and affections, Sir THOMAS JACKSON found time to discharge many public services. He was the first representative of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council, being elected in 1884, and he was also a Justice of the Peace. He served on the Retirement Committee in 1894, and on the Queen's Statue Committee and the Sanitary Properties Commission in 1896. He also repeatedly acted as Honorary Treasurer to various local funds, which benefited considerably

THE WAR.

RUSSIANS INVADE BULGARIA.

LANDING EFFECTED AT VARNA.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

THREE WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES WITHDRAWAL.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH ATTACK.

ENEMY STRONGHOLD IN PERSIA CAPTURED.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS INVADE BULGARIA.

LANDING EFFECTED AT VARNA.

LONDON, December 22nd.

The Athens correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that the Russians landed at Varna (Bulgaria's principal Black Sea port) after razing the town. The garrison lost heavily, but did not interfere with the landing.

BULGARIANS IN GREEK TERRITORY.

ATHENS, December 21st.

The entry of the Bulgarians into Greek Macedonia with the Germans is forming the subject of diplomatic pourparlers.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PROMISED GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

MOVEMENTS "A TIME-HONOURED TRICK."

LONDON, December 22nd.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in France, referring to neutral reports of a big German offensive, says that one place where the ominous warning is regarded with perfect indifference is the British front. A Staff Officer to whom he mentioned the matter smiled and said:—"True, there has been a lot of coming and going of Germans lately, but we know exactly the real meaning of it all. You remember the historic General who marched his little army round and round a hill till the spectacle got on his adversary's nerves, causing a stampede. The net result of what the Germans are now doing resembles this time-honoured trick."

MINOR FRENCH SUCCESS.

PARIS, December 21st.

A communiqué states that the general cannonade has slackened. The French have been successful in minor operations, especially in the bombardment of German movements in Lorraine.

FINE FRENCH ATTACK.

GERMAN WORKS OCCUPIED.

PARIS, December 22nd.

The evening communiqué says that bad weather hampered the operations along a great part of the front. Nevertheless the French artillery bombarded German communication trenches in the northern portion of the front, dispersing supply convoys. The French successfully bombarded an enemy salient on Rupé Height, north of Pont-a-Mousson.

A fine attack, following artillery preparation, enabled the French to occupy a considerable portion of the German works at Hermaans Wolderkopf, the French capturing a number of prisoners.

GUN THUNDERING.

AMSTERDAM, December 22nd.

There has again been great gun-thundering in the direction of Ypres. No news is obtainable from the front but of still greater railway activity, especially of German hospital trains.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. ASQUITH'S WAR STATEMENT.

"EVERYTHING GROWING STEADILY IN OUR FAVOUR."

THREE CASUALTIES ONLY IN DARDANELLES WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, December 21st.

The House of Commons presented an animated scene to-day when Mr. Asquith moved that the House adopt the estimate for a million additional men.

He announced that at the end of sixteen months we had a fighting force of 1,250,000 in the various theatres of the war.

DARDANELLES WITHDRAWAL.

He emphasized that the total casualties in the withdrawal from the Dardanelles were only three wounded, one of whom was a Naval man. (Cheers.)

He intimated that British troops remained at Sedd-el-Bahr, where the Naval and Military forces commanded the entrance to the Straits. They had reluctantly left "Anzac" where the Australians had won undying fame. Everything had been brought off except some stores and six guns, which were destroyed.

WASTAGE OF MEN.

Turning to the question of men, the Prime Minister pointed out that the wastage was enormous; consequently they should aim at getting every man of military age who was physically qualified, and also increase the aggregate fighting force consistent with national necessities. He regretted that he was unable to give the results of Lord Derby's scheme; the figures required the Cabinet's most careful attention.

The Prime Minister reiterated his pledge to the married men.

ALLIED WAR CONFERENCES.

Mr. Asquith dwelt on the vast importance of the Allied War Conference at Paris. Conclusions of the utmost importance were reached and there was absolute unanimity on the part of all the Allies, who were determined to persist and win the war.

He remarked that at present the campaign superficially might seem against us, but everything was growing steadily in favour of our side.

DOMINIONS AND THE CABINET.

Mr. Asquith said he did not think the proposal to include representatives of the Dominions in the Cabinet was practical. Mr. Bonar Law had already intimated to the Dominions that they would be consulted as to the terms of peace and that the Imperial Government would warmly welcome any Premiers who were able to come and have free and frank discussions.

The House of Commons, after an all-night sitting, voted the Army Estimate without a division.

HIGH TREASON PRISONERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

JOHANNESBURG, December 22nd.

Forty-five prisoners convicted of high treason are still imprisoned. The cases will be considered later.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WINNING POWER OF MUNITIONS. MONEY SPARED IN MUNITIONS MAKING IS SPILT IN BLOOD.

LONDON, December 22nd.

A continuation of Mr. Lloyd George's speech regarding munitions states that he referred to the vivid example of the winning power of munitions which was given in the battle of Loos. Everything was destroyed except one machine-gun emplacement, in front of which lay hundreds of gallant men. Hence, money spared in munitions was spilt in blood. The way to victory was by shells, which crash through everything, shattering every machine-gun and every yard of barbed wire. "We cannot turn out too much, and such ideas will not enter the mind of the workmen, capitalists or taxpayers until we are able to crush our way to victory." If risks had to be taken let them confine the risks to the pockets of the taxpayers, and not to the lives of men. The proper economy was not to reduce the output, but the cost.

CHANCES OF VICTORY STILL WITH US.

Mr. Lloyd George added that everything depended upon the next few months. The decisions arrived at at the last Allied conference would affect the whole conduct of the war, but the carrying out of them rested upon the workmen, and he appealed to their patriotism. The chances of victory were still with us, and our best chances remained. We had accomplished our sea task to the last letter, we had an overwhelming superiority in raw materials, we had ready access to neutrals, and we had the better cause. But this was the moment of intense preparation, the moment for putting the whole of our energies at home into preparing for the blow we had to strike abroad.

COMPULSORY SERVICE QUESTION. IRISH PARTY'S OPPOSITION.

VIGOROUS MAIDEN SPEECH BY WELSH M.P.

LONDON, December 21st.

In the House of Commons Mr. John Redmond (Leader of the Irish Nationalist Party) declared that the Irish Party would oppose compulsion under present conditions by every means in their power.

Mr. Stanton, the new member for Merthyr, in a remarkable maiden speech, vigorously denounced "the hypocritical nonsense," and said that if the people would not volunteer they must be fetched. (Loud cheers.) If the country was good enough to live in it was good enough to fight for. (Cheers.) He concluded by saying that the House must only consider what was best for the nation. (Loud cheers.) "We are capable of doing infinitely more than we have done," he declared. He appealed to everyone to join to make "the boys in the field" feel that the whole country was behind them. "We have unbounded resources and courage. Let us banish humbug and all stand up and fight like Britons." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Asquith stated in the House of Commons that General Sir W. R. Robertson had been recalled from France and made Chief of the Imperial General Staff in place of General Sir Archibald Murray, who was about to receive an important command.

MYSTERIOUS AMERICAN MISSION.

WASHINGTON, December 22nd.

It is announced that Colonel House, a friend of President Wilson, will shortly proceed to Europe at the President's request to deliver to certain American Ambassadors information regarding the Government's attitude toward various pending questions. It is denied that the journey is in any way a peace mission.

FRENCH "LOAN OF VICTORY."

PARIS, December 22nd.

The French Loan returns are still incomplete, but the subscriptions are estimated at £600,000,000.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY COMPLETELY BEATEN IN PERSIA.

STRONGHOLD OF CONSPIRATORS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, December 22nd.

The Russians occupied Kum, the stronghold of the German agents, after a great battle in which the enemy was completely defeated.

NEW GERMAN MINISTER TO TEHRAN.

AMSTERDAM, December 22nd.

A Berlin telegram says that "owing to the absence through illness" of Prince Reuss, Consul-General Vassel, who is at present the diplomatic representative at Headquarters at Bagdad, becomes Minister at Teheran.

DISTRESS IN GERMANY.

DEFENDING ON BIG WAR INDEMNITIES.

LONDON, December 22nd.

Every day there is fresh confirmation of the trouble and distress caused in Germany through lack of food, and an extreme scarcity of butter. The making of Christmas cakes is forbidden in Saxony, and no milk is allowed with tea or coffee in the restaurants. That Germany still depends on big war indemnities for partial extrication from its financial chaos was admitted by Herr Hefferich in the Reichstag. The occasion was a speech in which he endeavoured to break the people in to the idea of war taxation. He said "War brings us a colossal burden of taxation, no matter how high the war indemnity, on which, of course, we count."

MRS. ASQUITH AND THE "GLOBE."

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

LONDON, December 22nd.

The King's Bench Division has granted Mrs. Asquith an injunction against the *Globe*. Her Counsel said that there was not a shadow of truth in the statements made, and he affirmed also that Mrs. Asquith had never been to Donington Hall, and had no communication with any of the inmates.

SIR IAN HAMILTON.

LONDON, December 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that General Sir Ian Hamilton was not returning from the Near East, and that if any other duties were assigned to him an announcement would be made in due course.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS AND THE HOLIDAY.

LONDON, December 21st.

No papers will be published in Britain on Christmas-day and no evening papers on Monday.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, December 22nd.

The British steamers *Hundley* and *Belford* have been sunk. The crew of the latter were saved.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SEIZED BY GERMANS.

CHRISTIANIA, December 22nd.

The Norwegian steamer *Greenland* has been captured by a German submarine and taken to Swinemunde.

WAR BREVITIES.

The Australian Federal Government has suspended all enemy trade-marks.

Convivial Londoners are buying each other cigars instead of drinks. For once it is perhaps a good thing that legislation should end in snags.

Yorkshire miners are enjoying a period of almost unparalleled prosperity, and in the Doncaster area there are few who are earning less than 2s. a week.

The High Court, in London, has reserved judgment in a case which raised the question whether the Act of Settlement disqualified naturalised aliens from acting as Privy Counsellors.

WHY GERMANY SEEKS PEACE.

RESOURCES OF THE ALLIES INCOMPARABLY GREATER.

"Germany is beaten" is the heading of an exhaustive leader in a recent issue of the *New York Tribune*. Germany and Austria are outnumbered. The wealth and resources of Great Britain, France, and Russia are incomparably greater. British sea power has destroyed German commerce and sealed German harbours, while for the Allies the sea brings all the resources of America and the Colonies to the battle lines. A single significant fact of the military situation now is that Germany is bleeding to death. It may take a year or two to bleed Germany white, but the process is going on steadily and remorselessly and as it goes on Germany continues to fail to get a decision. The German opportunity to obtain a decision has passed. The proof of this assertion is that to go to the Balkans Germany had to abandon the Russian dream. Apart from local operations at Riga the effort to crush Russian military power has been abandoned. Russia has been left to recuperate as France and England were left to consolidate their positions after the Marne and Yser. In the West Germany is barely hanging on. Viewing the war from this angle it is clear why German statesmen talk and think of peace. There is no corresponding talk in London, Paris, or Petrograd. Bernhardi foretold with inexorable logic that if Germany failed to get a decision over one of her several foes before all were ready she must lose. And she failed—failed utterly, in spite of local successes. Germany is now approaching what will be her last great bid for victory, but it will not be made on the battlefield. That is over. It will be made in conferences, in peace negotiations, and in operations through neutrals. If these fail we shall presently see the whole character of the conflict change, and an utterly new spirit flow from the Rhine to the Vistula.

BOLD UTTERANCES BY THE "VORWAERTS."

The *Vorwaerts* of Berlin published an article entitled "The War to a Finish." For boldness of utterance this article has never been surpassed since the beginning of the war. *Vorwaerts* at once makes it clear that neither England nor France shows any desire for yielding. The leading statesmen of France and England, says *Vorwaerts*, are as firmly determined as the Imperial Chancellor to continue the war until victory has crowned their arms. On November 2nd and 3rd Mr. Asquith and M. Briand explained to the representatives of England and France the aspect which the events of the war had in their eyes. *Vorwaerts* points out that it altogether depends on how such matters are presented. The British and French presentations are, of course, (says the Berlin paper), erroneous, nonsensical, and ridiculous, but there they are, and to speak of an immediate peace in presence of such statements is worse than ridiculous. "And who was it that spoke of peace before Christmas?"

"The question for us (Germany) to consider is: What is this victory to which we are looking forward to be like? What objects are to be obtained? Victory is a relative term, and different statesmen mean different things when they use this word. In autumn 1914 Mr. Asquith declared that England would not sheathe the sword until Belgium had been compensated for all the sacrifices she had made, until France was assured against every threat of attack, until the smaller nationalities of Europe were safe in their existences, and until the military domination of Russia had been completely and finally destroyed. "This programme," says *Vorwaerts*, "is not quite clear, and contains too many phrases."

"One would have thought that, after 15 months of the most terrible war which the world has ever seen, statesmen ought to be able to render a more precise answer to this question. One would have thought that they have might been able to tell the nations why they are shedding their blood, what object they have before them, and what the prize is for which they are striving; but instead of all this we have nothing but phrases like 'the defence of one's Fatherland,' 'Freedom,' 'Justice,' 'Kultur,' phrases which mean nothing to-day. They are simply words, nothing more. Does it not really appear as though these statements of all parties feared to betray their plans? And it is not France and England alone who veil their conditions of peace in fog."

"The German Government is just as itself regarding the objects of this war it has confined itself to phrases which, however suitable they may be in firing the enthusiasm of soldiers when about to make an attack, are nevertheless wanting in the necessary clearness which we would like to have with regard to Germany's intentions."

"For 12 months we have been listening to what is not true. Surely it cannot be taken amiss if we express a desire to hear once in way what is true, and what the German Government really considers is their object in this war."

WARREN PROGRAMME.

"We are told that it is 'the others' who must beg for peace, for we are the victors; but unfortunately 'the others' do not feel themselves vanquished and in this war we come to no result. The war goes on unendingly, because both parties are anxious not to limit, and not even to alter their demands. They are afraid lest this openness might be regarded as a sign of weakness, and so it may happen that this war may end with the complete exhaustion of all. If that is to be prevented, the Governments must leave the region of generalisations and get hold of a positive programme. If they are unable to do this, if they themselves have no clear picture of their aims and intentions, then let the flood gates of public discussion be opened. In that case there won't soon be clearness, and we hope that there would soon be peace."

CORRESPONDENCE.

SANITATION IN HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—On arriving in Singapore recently and taking up a local newspaper one of the first things to catch my eye was a discussion by the Municipal Board on the question of water closets. The people of Singapore, unlike those of Hongkong, do not think that what is good enough for certain rural districts in Great Britain is good enough for them. Singapore is not only encouraging the introduction of water-closets but is bringing pressure to bear on landlords to put them in where they do not at present exist. To use Councilor Bean's own words: "There are few cities in the Far East better administered than Singapore. As for the remarks of the Attorney-General about water closets, I wonder whether that gentleman has given a single thought to the fact that this City is spending millions of dollars in order to do away with the existing terrible nuisance (hand-carriage system). What is the use of spending these millions if it was not going to be made compulsory for householders to put in the new conveniences?"

In Hongkong we have no Municipal Board, but we have an institution known as the Sanitary Board, whose sphere of action is very limited and whose approval to such Sanitary measures as come within its scope are frequently negated by the Executive Council.

Singapore is flat and therefore less amenable to a water-carriage system than Hongkong. Why then does Hongkong lag behind? Insufficient water-supply, some will say. Generally speaking, granted, but this hardly applies to the numerous residents in Hongkong, both European and Chinese, who would gladly go to the expense of providing their own water-supply by sinking wells or damming streams which at present run to waste or to Kowloon, where a plentiful water-supply can be obtained almost anywhere on the lowlands by sinking wells. The disgusting nature of the hand-carriage system few will be found to deny; the numerous cases of typhoid which crop up from time to time at the higher and intermediate levels in houses where no water closets exist must cause others besides myself furiously to think. Can anyone inform me whether any case of typhoid other than imported has occurred in buildings supplied with W.C.s? I know of none. To the best of my knowledge and belief they have all occurred in places where the hand-carriage system exists. London is the largest city in the world, it has also the greatest number of water-closets, yet it is the healthiest big city in the world and comparatively free from typhoid.—Yours truly,

HENRY HUMPHREYS.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1915.

BORIC ACID IN MILK.

CASE AGAINST KOWLOON DAIRY DISMISSED.

The Sanitary Department prosecuted Messrs. Ahwee, proprietors of the Kowloon Dairy, before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday for selling milk containing boric acid. On the 23rd and the 24th November Inspectors of the Sanitary Department visited the defendants' shop in Kowloon and purchased two bottles of milk. In a sample of one were found 6.40 grains of boric acid, and in sample of the other 4.03 grains.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, who appeared for the defence, said he was relying strongly on the fact that, assuming there was boric acid in the milk, and assuming for a moment that it had been added by Mr. Ahwee or his servants, it did not constitute an offence under the Food and Drug Ordinance, because it was not to the prejudice of the consumer. Boric acid in milk, he also said, was only used as a preservative. He would also produce authorities to show that in milk there was always a portion of boric acid, but not to the amount certified by the Government Analyst.

His worship said the point was whether it was a foreign matter, and Mr. E. H. Dovey (Government Analyst) went into the witness-box and deposed that it was. Cross-examined by Mr. P. W. Goldring, who handed him a copy of the *Analyst*, published last year, he agreed that it was possible to detect boric acid in ordinary milk by a modern and delicate process, described in that paper. It was not detectable until quite recently, and it would be only about seven grains per gallon.

His worship—That found in the samples taken in the case would be about six or eight times as much as should be found in natural milk!—Yes.

His worship said that in view of that evidence he could not accept Mr. Goldring's submission.

Mr. Ahwee was then called, and said that neither he nor his servants put boric acid in the milk. No boric acid was ever used in his house to his knowledge. Mr. Goldring then dealt with his contention that boric acid was a preservative, and asked permission to recall Mr. Dovey.

Mr. Dovey stated that it was a preservative in the case of milk. It was considered to be no use unless an amount of 70 grains per gallon was put in, which was much in excess of what he found in the defendants' milk. The milk in question was of high quality, and well over the limit. He agreed that, in the quantities in which he found it, the boric acid would not be injurious. Boric acid was frequently prescribed for various ailments.

Mr. Goldring said that the boric acid might have been in the medicine bottle brought by the Sanitary Inspector, and ultimately his Worship dismissed the case, holding that insufficient care had been exercised in the washing of the bottles used by the Sanitary Inspectors.

FOR
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS
of
MEMORY
and
DEBILITY
and



to
Feed the
NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIMON

It increases vital energy and nerve force; cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, and nervous diseases in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

WAR AND MASSACRE IN PERSIA.

[illegible]

snare, waiting the weary summer months (from March to October), there is no escape from the suffocation of its deadly embrace. It is hard to appreciate this in England. It is not too much to say that our heat-ridden soldiers, lying exhausted and gasping in the sun-baked tent, exposed to the pitiless glare of the sun, and sky as they struggle vainly in flood water, or drag their emaciated bodies over the plaining waste in search of an elusive foe, could give all that they have left to hope for it they might but exchange places for a time with their comrades in the trenches of Flanders. Of course there is the reverse side of the picture—where the trenches are running deep in mud and slush of mid-winter, for a few months in the East, for a few short months, enjoying a delightful climate. The heat, however, whilst it lasts is very fatal to the soldier. Only hardened soldiers can stand it. The young and inexperienced Territorial (fine soldier though he may be) cannot stand it and it is of little use sending him to the Tigris country.

A French officer, writing in the *Temps*, reveals that the statement that the Germans lost 80 per cent. in attacking Loos—a statement which Sir John French defended against a German contradiction—was contained in a German report found in a dead officer's pocket.

There is a daily average of 16,000 Welsh miners idle through congestion on the railways and the consequent shortage of waggoning for the conveyance of coal from the pits, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. In consequence Mr. Frederick Mills, the managing director of the Ebbw Vale Colliery and Iron Company, proposes that the Government, having reduced the export of coal to neutral countries, a very large number of miners can be spared for the Army. He therefore suggests that some of the collieries should be closed, the younger men liberated, and the others drafted to the collieries which remain open.

A REGION OF TERROR.

All through January, February, March and April the Turks and Kurds held Urumiah and the surrounding country under a reign of terror. Soon after arrival the Turkish troops moved northwards with the object of invading the Caucasus, so that the town was at the mercy of any dangerous character that chose to seize the reign of office. Rashid Bey, the Turkish military commander, did all he could to keep order while he was there, but on his departure the civil government, though still nominally in the hands of the Persian Governor

More than 100,000 members of the Ancient Order of Foresters have rallied to the British colours. The Order is the first to undertake to pay the subscriptions of members who join the service.

A Swiss inventor has discovered a new bomb for aeroplanes which is devised to fall exactly on the place where it is dropped without undergoing any deviation owing to the speed of the aeroplane. Conclusive trials have been made in Paris, and a practical use will be made of the invention immediately.

OUR DARDANELLES DIFFICULTIES.

WISDOM AFTER THE EVENT.

It has been left to an American to tell us all about the Dardanelles—why we failed and the full measure of our failure. Captain Granville Fortescue, formerly of the U.S.A. Cavalry, and Aide-de-Camp to President Roosevelt, has put down the results of his observations, and these will be published in book form by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, under the ante-rat title of "What of the Dardanelles?"

Captain Fortescue saw the Gallipoli campaign from the Turkish side, as war correspondent of the International News Syndicate of America; but in setting a right estimate of the value of his unstrained criticism it is necessary to remind British readers that his previous war writings have not seemed to be entirely free from a friendly bias on the side of Germany and her joint conspirators.

NUMBER NO. 1.

Britain's "initial blunder" in the Dardanelles, we are told, was in having no land attack planned in conjunction with the naval assault.

Did the originator of the action believe that the fleet alone could force the passage and capture the land forts by the same manoeuvre? Were there no land forces available? Under such conditions the naval assault should have been postponed.

It is obvious to any student of this campaign that the British command staffed out with an imperfect knowledge of the conditions which confronted them. The few troops in the vicinity of Sedd-ul-Bahr and Kuga Kale in mid-March, would have been a mouthful for two resolute divisions.

It is the lack of foresight shown by the mine that conceived the plan of smashing a channel through to the Black Sea which is appalling. This mind worked either in ignorance of the facts, under serious misinformation, or in absolute contempt for all military and naval precedents. The latter is probably the fact.

SHIP AND LAND FORTS.

What our American looker-on describes as the "recondite miscalculation" deals with the matching of ships against forts. He tells us that before he ever saw the Dardanelles he had been assured that a battleship stood no chance of running the gauntlet of the forts at the Narrows. Two neutral officers who had studied the conditions came to the same conclusion, so that it was to be inferred that the mind that planned the attack on the Dardanelles by sea alone must have acted upon information hidden from men who had made the problem a study. Unfortunately, if this was the case, that mind was misinformed. What is more, the English people were sadly befuddled.

The one thing demonstrated by the naval action was the strength of the Turkish defences. The result filled the German commanders and the subordinate Turkish officers manning these defences with a confidence no development has since been able to disturb. The whole operation, as was unfortunately as it was unnecessary.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF HEROISM.

The hardships of this Gallipoli campaign only made our characteristic British courage more conspicuous. It is not surprising therefore, to find this American officer author paying a passing tribute to our fighting men.

British history, he says, has no more brilliant page than the story of the fighting in the Dardanelles. Thousands of men have touched the highest level of heroism in the battles that raged back and forth across the cliffs and gorges of Gallipoli. Bravery is a by-word. Self-sacrifice has become an eagerly sought privilege. No one can write of the unflinching courage, the unwavering devotion to duty, the uncomplaining sufferings of the Allied troops in the Dardanelles without being fulsome.

The attacks of the Allied ships were now a recognised failure. The capture of the forts from the land side was the only chance of clearing the passage of the Dardanelles. Obviously a land attack must be tried or the expedition abandoned. Surprise, one of the greater elements of success in military operations, was lost. It would seem that the lesson of the German touch, as exemplified by the improvements of the defences of the Straits, was forgotten when the English commander proposed to get astride of the peninsula.

Another great disadvantage under which the Allied staff worked, says the writer, was the inferiority of their maps. "Until they captured a large-scale Turkish staff map of the Gallipoli peninsula they were working in the dark."

In spite of the many difficulties of Sir Ian Hamilton's army early in June, Captain Fortescue considers that he had a gambler's chance of success, based on possible exhaustion of the Turkish ammunition. The Turkish Landstorm forces were armed with old-fashioned Remington rifles, and supplies were limited. Here again we overlooked the German touch.

The train that carried me to Constantinople had all the second-class compartments filled with Germans. A glance to me they were not soldiers; they were trained munition workers on their way to take over the ammunition factories of Turkey. As soon as the German system was inaugurated, the three principal Turkish factories were turning out enough small arms ammunition to supply all the needs of the troops in Gallipoli.

The spectator critic dismisses as of no account the rumour that if certain divisions had been reinforced at a critical moment (after the Suva Bay landing) they might have gained and held a commanding position. Turning to the present situation, he says:

Sedd-ul-Bahr must be held at all costs. It is a key position in the Dardanelles. Some day it may be more important than Gibraltar. Holding this point, England commands the entrance to the Black Sea.

For political reasons the few miles that have been so dearly won across the top of the peninsula must be held. This will be no easy task. Sedd-ul-Bahr must be supplied against a siege. The defences will have to be consolidated and made impregnable. Winter quarters will have to be erected. Hospitals must be built and furnished. An enormous amount of re-

WAR NEWS.

ENGLISH FAMILIES AND THEIR CONNECTION WITH THE NAVY.

In his account of a visit to the Grand Fleet, Mr. Archibald Hurd comments on the fact that there are sailors serving in it "who are believed to have had direct ancestors serving in it under Prince Rupert." A still more remarkable case is that of the Seymours, who have been represented in the navy ever since 1544. There are other naval officers belonging to such families as the Parkers, Scotts, Hotchams, Watsons, and Bedfords, which have supplied men to the naval service for over two centuries without a break.

GERMAN SUBMARINE LOSSES.

If there is one thing for which the Navy is justly entitled to congratulate itself it is the manner in which it has coped with the submarine difficulty, says a correspondent. The unexpected seagoing powers of the problems which the Navy was called upon to meet. For a short time the German U-boat worked havoc with our merchant shipping. The Navy got at grips with the enemy, and has never looked back. Its grip has tightened until the last few months have seen almost a throttling of the murderous beast of prey. There exist Admiralty charts which show the precise history of the submarine "blockade." Every appearance of an enemy submarine in the North Sea, its career, and its fate are recorded. Those of the spring months are rich in the number of reported appearances. Then with each passing week there have been appreciably fewer reports; the explanation is to be found in the beautifully growing record of submarines accounted for. The Navy is reticent as to the numbers, as they are silent as to their precise methods. The German Admiralty admit the loss of over forty of their under-sea craft, but the British Navy is not content to accept even this highly-satisfactory figure.

E11'S ADVENTURES.

HOW SHE SANK A TRANSPORT.

A thrilling account of the deeds of the British submarine, in the Sea of Marmora is given by the American correspondent Mr. Granville Fortescue in his "What of the Dardanelles," a book which is of peculiar value for the light which it sheds on Balkan affairs and the position in the Gallipoli Peninsula. The best story is told by Mr. Swing, another American correspondent, of submarine E11, and how she sank the Turkish transport *Nagara*. "Not a hundred yards away from the conning tower and grey deck of a submarine were slowly out of the placid waters. As it neared the *Nagara*, the American, who was the only one on board who could speak English, was hastily appointed interpreter. When the submarine came within four men appeared from the steel interior. One wore a white sweater. Using his hands as a megaphone he hailed the *Nagara*.

"Who are you? I'm going to sink you."

"Can we get off?" piped the journalist. "Yes, and be damned quick about it." A boat was hurriedly lowered and everybody got in. Then "the submarine steamed slowly nearer the transport, then stopped. Suddenly a bubbling line, like the wake of a racing shark, ran from the bow of E11. Then a deep, prolonged roar shook the waters. A sheet of orange flame appeared where the transport lay. When the morning breeze swept this away bits of blackened wreckage marked what had once been the *Nagara*."

E11 had a perilously narrow escape on her retreat in the Turkish minefield which blocks the Dardanelles. Rising just above the surface, Commander Nasimith made the disconcerting discovery that he had run the bow of E11 directly into the chain that moored a mine. Any sudden jar would mean an ignominious end to his adventure. With sailor-like decision he reversed his engines and lived. This manoeuvre disengaged the bow and the submarine passed out in safety to the fleet. The incident shows the stamp of the English seafarer.

serve supplies and ammunition must be stored.

We are told next, without reserve, that "the Balkan crisis comes at an opportune time." The evacuation of the Dardanelles done so may be excused as a military necessity. He who pushed the plan can escape the indictment of his folly. The gigantic failure, and its cost, 100,000 casualties, will become history."

GERMANY'S POLICY.

Something much more to the point follows—a reference to Germany's game at the moment.

It can be accepted as certain that the German General Staff know the whole truth about the situation in the Dardanelles. They know that the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force must be withdrawn or it will be exterminated. If it is withdrawn, it returns to the Western battle line. At the present moment, Germany has her hands full in that zone. She must prevent this completely organised army from reinforcing Sir John French. Once already the Allies have been distracted from the theatre of main operations. The German General Staff ask themselves: "Can this manoeuvre be repeated with success?" King Ferdinand is paid his price, and the experiment is made. By the attack on Serbia Germany hopes to draw these troops into the Balkan theatre of war and so destroy their usefulness against the main objective.

If this war is to end in something more than an inconclusive draw, says the ex-A.D.C. to an officer of the Spanish-American War, "Germany will have to be beaten in France and Flanders. When ever pressure is brought to bear in this zone the far-flung German corps fly back to it like springs suddenly released. But if the Russian Staff can induce its opponents to exhaust their energies in other fields the lost section of France and Belgium will never be recovered."

There is some significance in the fact that Captain Fortescue's book has been passed for publication by the British Censor.

OUR IRON WALLS.

MR HURD ON THE FLEET.

There is no better way of concealing the truth than to use trite phrases which have passed into everyday speech. They are so familiar that they make little impression on the mind; no one pauses to think what they mean. Just now in all the Allied countries there is talk of "the command of the sea." Who stops to consider what the words mean? Who ever calculates what the cost in human life and treasure would have been had the Allies not had "command of the sea"? Who, again, ever examines the facts to ascertain exactly why the Allies possess this advantage?

What course, for instance, would the war have taken if the British fleet had stood by, had not intervened in the struggle? The naval situation at the moment when Germany determined to trample on Europe's freedom was not a little remarkable. By means of successive naval attacks, the Germans had so completely outdistanced all the other continental Powers of Europe in ships of war that, on the outbreak of hostilities, they, with the co-operation of Austria-Hungary, were absolutely assured of the command of the sea; if the British fleet did not move, the relation of the four navies is not generally appreciated. The following statement showing the ships of the four countries on the outbreak of war reveals the preponderance possessed by the Central Powers:

	Germany	Austria	Total
Dreadnoughts:—			
Battleships	10	3	13
Battle Cruisers	5	—	5
Pre-Dreadnoughts:—			
Armoured Cruisers	9	3	12
Cruisers	48	10	58
Destroyers	130	15	145
Torpedo Boats	80	58	138
Submarines	30	6	36
France Russia Total			

	Germany	Austria	Total
Dreadnoughts:—			
Battleships	4	—	4
Battle Cruisers	—	—	—
Pre-Dreadnoughts:—			
Battleships	19	8	27
Armoured Cruisers	19	6	25
Cruisers	13	9	22
Destroyers	54	65	119
Torpedo Boats	150	25	175
Submarines	53	26	79

ODDS FAVOURED GERMANY.

Sea command is still exercised by armoured ships and cruisers. In the first line of battle, the Dreadnought class, the odds were 34 to 4 at the outbreak of war; in the second, 38 to 27, but of the Russian ships several were shut up in the Baltic. In armoured cruisers the strength of France and Russia—the ships being mainly purchased in Germany—was more apparent on paper than real, and in counting ships the Central Powers had no mean advantage. Even if Italy had joined the Powers of the Dual Alliance, Germany and Austria-Hungary, with strategic advantage of no mean value, would have possessed a sufficient margin against their opponents.

There would have been no blockade of the North Sea. What of this it may be said. Well, it would have meant that the Germans could, with slight risk, have transported troops, at any point on the French coast. The value of superior sea power in amphibious warfare is the element of strategic surprise which it confers on its possessor. A German army might have been secretly concentrated at Harbours on the English coast, and in the following week might have landed on some portion of the French coast, taking the French army in the rear or flank. The advantage of the Germans would have lain in the ignorance—unavoidable ignorance of the French authorities of the spot chosen for disembarkation. The French fleet would have been tied up in the Mediterranean by the menace of Austria-Hungary, and the German navy would have had no difficulty owing to no superior seamanship, but to superior numbers in seizing the command of the North Sea and English Channel. The sea in itself is no defence to a country like France, but a menace in the absence of naval protection, for armies can be moved in these circumstances more easily by water than by land.

TRADE ADVANTAGE.

But that is not all. The Germans would not only have obtained this overwhelming military advantage, but would have been able to shut off all French overseas commerce. Nor again is that all. France and Russia had no men-of-war of great fighting weight in the outer seas; the Germans were represented by some of their most powerful and swift cruisers. What would have been the fate of the mercantile marine of France? About 16,000 sailing ships and 2,000 steamships would have been in danger together with their cargoes. What the fate of many of them would have been may be judged from the exploits of the Emden, Königsberg and other enemy cruisers before they were destroyed. Russia's merchant ships would have shared the same misfortune.

For the period of the war—how long would it have lasted! Russia and France would have been to all intents and purposes besieged. Neither country would have been able to use the sea for any purpose. That condition would have reacted on their military and economic power. They would have been in a position to bring in no food, raw materials or munitions. The Germans and not the countries of the Dual Alliance, would have tried the run of the neutral markets of the world for munitions, and the German armies would have continued much as under peace conditions. The population of the German Empire were eager for war, because they believed that even if Italy joined Russia and France they

could count on using all the seas to their advantage, drawing from them everything they required.

ILL-FOUNDED CALCULATIONS.

Were their calculation ill-founded? In one particular they were. They assumed with confidence that the British Fleet would take no part in the war. They were wrong. That one error of judgment made all the difference. It is more than probable that it cost the Germans the victory they believed, in the last days of July, 1914, to be within their grasp. Why? "When the war broke out the relative strength of the British Navy was almost in the proportion of two to one in comparison with that of Germany." Think what that meant. All the conditions at sea were instantly reversed. German hopes were doomed when the Germans' anticipation as to the use which would be made of the British Navy proved unfounded.

Why do the Germans hate the British people more than French or Russians? It is not because of the wealth of England, or her trade or her colonies, or her shipping, or her armies of 2,000,000 men—it is because the British Fleet so decisively turned the scale that from the date of the British ultimatum the £300,000,000 which the enemy had spent on naval expansion became profitless. Germany realized as in a flash that, owing to the majesty of the greatest sea power, she could not obtain the rich dividends from her naval expenditure on which she had counted with complete confidence in those fateful days of July, 1914. German Ministers argued with the diplomats of England: "This is not your quarrel; you are not a Continental Power; leave us to settle matters between ourselves on our side of the North Sea and English Channel, and you stand aside and you will be safe—in fact, you will be able to make huge profits out of the war."

ENGLAND WAS IN JEOPARDY.

The Germans were right, in a sense. It was not England's quarrel as far as material things went, and England was protected by her fleet, which for a thousand years had prevented any invader landing on her shores. But nevertheless, England threw down the gauntlet, not in the hope of gaining territory, not in the belief that any indemnity could be extracted which would pay the cost of her warlike operations. She intervened not merely to avenge Belgium and to defend France, but to defend civilization, and she has since had reason to appreciate that, in defending civilization, she has been defending all that she holds most dear.

GERMANY DEFEATED.

In the present war the two-to-one British fleet, with the co-operation of the much weaker but splendidly manned navies of France, Italy and Russia, wrested victory from Germany because it divorced her from the sea. The great English sailor and statesman, Sir Walter Raleigh, once declared that "whoever commands the sea commands the trade; who overcomes the trade of the world commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself." The German Emperor believed profoundly in this statement as one of the greatest of political and economic truths. Owing to the British fleet he has learnt that the converse is true. Germany commands nothing but an army, which because it is cut off from the sea must be defeated. He has seen the ships of his merchant navy, second only in size to England's merchant marine, either destroyed or compelled to fly to neutral ports; he has seen German commerce strangled, representing an enormous loss; he has seen almost all his colonies wrested from him.

Germany, with a fleet inferior only to that of England among the navies of the world, is imprisoned by British sea power, while in Southern waters the naval forces of France and Italy, with the assistance of England, have reduced Austria-Hungary and Turkey to the same condition. The Allies are using the sea to provide military and economic strength—almost as though they were not confronted by two of the most considerable fleets of the world. They, and not the Germans, as the history of the war has revealed, possess the power to land soldiers when and where they like. They and not the Germans can send their merchant ships where they will. And of the sea power which is the foundation of the confidence of the Allies in victory, England has contributed just that overwhelming margin of safety which has rendered the fifteen years of German naval expansion, with all its grandiose ambitions, a mere waste of £300,000,000. —*New York Herald.*

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 22nd.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Dec. 22nd at 3 p.m.	On Dec. 23rd at 3 p.m.
Barometer	30.25	30.19	30.15
Temperature	68	58	64
Humidity	33	35	25
Wind Direction	ESE	NNE	North
Force	1	4	4
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 21st. 69

Lowest open air Temperature on 21st. 65

In view of the special conditions created by the war, the Gold-mining Committee of the Ministry of Trade and Industry has declared in favour of provisionally suspending the regulations forbidding the employment of yellow labour in the mines of East Siberia and the adoption of measures to facilitate the transport of Chinese workmen to the gold diggings.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO SELL ARMS IN SHANGHAI.

TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND GERMAN RIFLES.

ENORMOUS QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION.

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on December 15th, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Mr. Yau Ching-foo, Tong Yung-ming, Chou Ah chow, Tsoo Ling-yi, and Tsung Tsang-ling were charged with having, on December 2nd, attempted to sell firearms in the Settlement, without having obtained a licence from the Municipal Council to do so, and further, with conspiring to keep rifles without official permission.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the prosecution, Mr. C. D. Musso watched the case on behalf of the Chinese Government, and Mr. H. D. Rodger defended one of the accused. Mr. Newman said that the case was one of the most difficult that he had ever known. The first two were carrying on negotiations quite apart from the other three, but they ultimately met together and treated with the police agent who eventually effected their arrest. An interpreter of the Central Police Station, in consequence of certain information received, met four of the defendants. They were arrested in a tea-shop, and the fifth was apprehended in the mouth of an alleyway. The interpreter had negotiations with two of the men and they brought along the other two. They were taken to the Police Station and there they made statements which showed that a man named Tsoo Ling-yi was the person closely concerned and he was subsequently arrested. Detective Coleary would state that on Tsoo were found the following two documents:—

Shanghai, September 7th.

To whom it may concern, this is to state that I have asked, Choo Ling-chi to get this sample of Browning pistol for me.

Signed, T. H. Monasox.

British American Tobacco Co.

The other one read:—

I have received from Choo Ling-chi one Browning pistol, Belgian make, as a sample. T. H. Monasox.

Tsoo (Choo) made a full statement as to his dealings with Mr. Morrison and had signed his statement. In it he also gave the names of two other foreigners with whom he had had dealings in arms. These principals were Germans, one being called, "Young Schratter" of Schratter & Co. 512, Xiang Road, and the other Loeschner, who Mr. M. Newman thought was connected with the firm of Schratter & Co. Apparently, none of the deals came off. They had very nearly brought them to a successful conclusion, but they were still open to treat with the police interpreter.

Detective Sub-inspector Brewster searched Tsoo's residence and finding a card of Loeschner's which bore the following written on it:—"Call at once at Loeschner's as I have news for you." Loeschner was an Austrian. Before the first prisoner was arrested he wrote out a list of the arms he was prepared to sell the interpreter; they were: 21,000 German rifles, 1888 pattern, and 500 rounds of ammunition each, £15. 62 each; 1,500 Browning pistols with magazines to carry seven cartridges, and one hundred rounds of ammunition, \$82 each; 2,100 Browning pistols with magazines capable of holding nine cartridges, and one hundred rounds of ammunition each, \$97 each; 800 second-hand Mauser pistols with 100 rounds each; lots of 400 and 80 Browning various prices; and 15,000 Hunany rifles almost new, with 300 rounds of ammunition each, £15. 50 each.

Evidence was given bearing out the opening statement. Thomas Francis Morrison, clerk in the British American Tobacco Co., said that he knew Tsoo, had known him for ten years and had had business dealings with him. He recognized the two papers produced by Mr. Newman. They referred to transactions in firearms. Tsoo was to bring the firearms to sell to the witness, whom he was to sell them. That was the only transaction he had had with Tsoo relating to revolvers. It was probably true that he was in witness' office and overheard a conversation between himself and Schratter. He asked witness whether he had any arms for sale and whether he could sell them for him. It was also true that Tsoo introduced the two other Chinese, who wanted the arms delivered at Wocung. The deal never went through. Tsoo had been engaged in at least three attempts to sell arms for the witness and in one attempt to get arms for him.

Mr. Newman—Where is Schratter?—I do not know.

Are you now prepared to say where the arms came from?—No because they are not mine. I simply was acting as agent for someone else.

Do you think you were employed as agent for someone else, or have you been hoodwinked into being a sub-agent for someone?—I think I was a sub-agent; I was hoodwinked.

Are you prepared to say or not that the supposed principal was a Chinese?—The principal was not a Chinese.

Confining witness said that he did not know whether those rifles were still in Shanghai or not; there were other agents in the matter besides himself. He last heard of the existence of the rifles a month ago. Tsoo had not been his only agent during the three months he had had to do with the transaction.

Mr. Newman—How is it that you have not heard of the existence of these rifles for the last month if the party, who had them, wanted to get one third of the cash down before making the deal?—That was exactly why I thought the rifles were not in existence.

Is there nothing else to make you think that the rifles are not in existence?—Nothing else.

Did you see your principal with regard to this matter upon the subpoena being served on you this morning?—No.

Why did he try to get you to make a sale of these rifles if they did not exist?—I do not know. I have given up hopes of the rifles being in existence.

Witness again admitted that it was probably true that Tsoo overheard the conversation between himself and Schratter. That conversation was part of the transaction.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 11.55 a.m.—The Mongolian depression has moved eastward. It is now central over N. Japan.

An anti-cyclone has formed over China, and pressure gradients are steep in all directions.

Pressure has decreased slightly in southern district.

The southern depression settled up.

Strong monsoon may be expected along the coast of China and over the Chita Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 11 a.m. to-day, 0.601 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction: N. winds, strong; fine.

Temperature: 74° to 80°.

Humidity: 60% to 70%.

Wind: N. winds, strong; fine.

Pressure: 30.15 to 30.10.

Clouds: 1 to 2.

Sea: 1 to 2.

Light: 1 to 2.

Wind: N. winds, strong; fine.

Temperature: 74° to 80°.

Humidity: 60% to 70%.

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Wind: N. winds, strong; fine.

Temperature: 74° to 80°.

Humidity: 60% to 70%.

Wind: N. winds, strong; fine.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHENAN, British str., 1,350, 2nd Dec., 1915, from Shanghai, 19th Dec., 1915, General, Butterfield & Swire.
CHINOW, British str., from Canton, 21st Dec., 1915.
DALIN MARU, Japanese str., 1,573, J. Sato, 22nd Dec., 1915, from Swatow, 21st Dec., 1915, General, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
FEICHING, Chinese str., 990, B. Baines, 21st Dec., 1915, from Shanghai, 18th Dec., 1915, General, Chinese.
FOOCHOW, British str., 1,233, R. Owen, 22nd Dec., 1915, from Hongkong, 19th Dec., 1915, General, Butterfield & Swire.
NOVABA, 22nd Dec., 1915, from Bombay, 2nd Dec., 1915, General, P. & O. S.N. Co.
HAIKUN, British str., 1,186, J. S. Thomson, 22nd Dec., 1915, from Fochow, 19th Dec., 1915, General, Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.
SHANTUNG, British str., from Canton, 21st Dec., 1915.
TUNGSHING, British str., 1,177, Hussey, 21st Dec., 1915, from Saigon, 19th Dec., 1915, Rice and General, Order.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
KAIKONG, British str., for Hoihow.
NOVABA, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

December 22nd.

CHUYEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
CHUNSHANG, British str., for Haiphong.
DAIGI MARU, Jap. str., for Hoihow.
HIKOSAN MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.
HUNAN, British str., for Canton.
KUEICHO, British str., for Manila.
NIPPON MARU, Jap. str., for Mike.
ULV, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
WIMBLEDON, Brit. str., for Chinwangtao.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Haitan*, from Foochow, etc. Mrs. C. E. Brookland and 2 children, Mrs. S. Stirling and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. McHugh and baby, Messrs. W. E. Ford, Wm. Forsyth, S. F. McGrath, J. S. Damag.
Per *Novara*, for Hongkong, from Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. J. May, from Colombo, Mr. A. H. Barlow, from London, Miss Bergg, Mr. T. Murphy, Mr. F. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. G. Willis, 2 children and 2 infants, Mr. W. G. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Hassie, from Singapore, Mrs. Borsdorff, Mr. W. V. Rooyen, Mr. E. R. Weare, Mr. F. Dennis and native servant, Mr. J. F. Smalley, Mr. W. Baker, Mr. J. A. Clarke, Dr. Moran, Mr. V. R. Vick, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. P. Amaral and 2 infants, Mr. J. L. G. Ezerman, and Mr. W. H. Moore.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

CHINCHOW, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 17th Dec., 1915, Post, Parsons, 18th Dec., 1915, Lime Stone—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
CHOFU MARU, Japanese str., 1,533, S. Orii, 21st Dec., 1915, Haiphong, 19th Dec., 1915, Rice—Order.
FAUBANO, British str., 1,410, H. S. Makin, 17th Dec., 1915, Saigon, 16th Dec., 1915, General, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FOOSHING, British str., 1,433, Jas. M. Hay, 20th Dec., 1915, Sourabaya, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,215, S. Okuyama, 18th Dec., 1915, Moji, 18th Dec., 1915, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Marguerite, 18th Dec., 1915, Haiphong, 16th Dec., 1915, General—A. R. Mart.
KASHING, British str., 1,148, Beyer, 14th Dec., 1915, Shanghai, 10th Dec., 1915, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KIKUANG, British str., 1,240, E. B. Jones, 13th Dec., 1915, Tientsin, 6th Dec., 1915, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,432, Mac Arthur, 13th Dec., 1915, Shanghai, 10th Dec., 1915, General—Chinese.
MIDDLEHAM CASTLE, British str., 2,900, Griffiths, 18th Dec., 1915, New York, Ballast—Doddwell & Co.
LYOON, British str., 1,453, J. W. Walker, 20th Dec., 1915, Shanghai, 16th Dec., 1915, General—Butterfield & Swire.
MOURA, British str., 1,247, J. Telmes, 20th Nov., 1915, Newcastle, N.S.W., 20th Nov., 1915, Ballast—Order.
MYOGEI MARU, Japanese str., 1,741, K. Munakata, 13th Dec., 1915, Wakanabe, 7th Dec., 1915, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 1,400, S. Suzuki, 11th Dec., 1915, Rajang, 4th Dec., 1915, Timber—Doddwell & Co.
NIKKO MARU, Japanese str., 3,078, B. Takida, 18th Dec., 1915, Manila, 9th Dec., 1915, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 2,331, S. Zimbo, 20th Dec., 1915, Miike, 14th Dec., 1915, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
SHINYO MARU, Japanese str., 6,302, W. O. T. S. Filmer, 21st Dec., 1915, San Francisco, 20th Nov., 1915, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
TIENTSIN, British str., 1,980, Cohen, 20th Dec., 1915, Chofu, 14th Dec., 1915, General—Butterfield & Swire.
TUNGTAO MARU, Japanese str., 1,259, K. Takashima, 18th Dec., 1915, Chinwangtao, 11th Dec., 1915, Coal—Doddwell & Co.
TUNOUS, Norwegian str., 1,031, C. Corneliusen, 20th Dec., 1915, Swatow, 18th Dec., 1915, Rice—Thoresen & Co.
YOKOHAMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,817, M. Shinohara, 14th Dec., 1915, Shanghai, 11th Dec., 1915, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
YUSEN MARU, British str., 1,733, W. M. Mooney, 21st Dec., 1915, Manila, 15th Dec., 1915, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

* maintain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1", nearest Hongkong "2", midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3", and those vessels moored at the Kowloon Wharf "4", together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Bako Pier. 3. From Bako Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & NO.	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR PASSENGERS APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	NANKIN	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	G. Manley	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 30th inst. at 3 P.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	NOVABA	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	H. R. Hetherington	P. & O. S.N. Co.	About 14th Jan.
MANZILLA, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	14th Dec.	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS.	ATHOS	Frans. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 28th Jan.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SALTIER VIA KURE, &c.	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, NAGASAKI, &c.	MANILA MARU	Jap. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 14th Jan. at 3 P.M.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	KATHLAWA	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	TOYO KISEN KAI	On 9th Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO	AMAKAN	Jap. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	About 31st Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	EMPIRE MARU	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	YOKO KISEN KAISHA	On 2nd Feb.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	KORUM MARU	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 16th Feb.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPIRE OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	YOKO KISEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan.
MEXICAN PORTS & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	KITO MARU	Jap. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	GIEN, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 12th Jan. at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Jan. at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st Jan.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow.
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	KATHAWA	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Jan. at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst. at Noon.
TSINGTAO & FAIRY	TIENTSIN	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	KUOCHOW	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ	SEANTUNG	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 20th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI	SEANTUNG	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HOPKANG	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 30th inst.
SHANGHAI KOBÉ & MOJI	ANSHU	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	About 30th inst.
SHANGHAI	NAMKANG	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 31st inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	TIENTSIN	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 7th Jan.
SHANGHAI KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	ATSUBA MARU	Jap. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 25th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	NEILSON	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-day, at 8 A.M.
TAMU, & K'ELUNG VIA SVATOW & AMOY	DAISIN MARU	Jap. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
AMPOY & TAIKAO VIA SVATOW & AMOY	SEANTUNG	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.	On 25th inst. at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	SEANTUNG	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
MANILA	HAINAN	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst. at 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	YUSEN MARU	Jap. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 31st inst. at 5 P.M.
MANILA	TRAM	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Jan. at 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Jan.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TAMU	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 3rd Jan.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	SEANTUNG	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Jan.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	YUSEN MARU	Jap. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Jan.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Jan.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	FOOSHING	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 27th inst. at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	BATAVIA	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 29th inst.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TATARA	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	On 25th Jan.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 25th Jan.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KALONG	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 10 A.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	14th Dec.	Shiocho	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 31st inst. at Noon.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

* MANILA "YUENSANG" ... Friday, 14th Dec. 3 P.M.
* SHANGHAI "HOPKANG" ... Saturday, 25th Dec. D'light.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "FOOSHING" ... Tuesday, 27th Dec. 3 P.M.
* SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & MOJI "NAMSANG" ... Thursday, 30th Dec. D'light.
* SANDAKAN "MAUSANG" ... Friday, 31st Dec. Noon.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "YUENSANG" ... Friday, 31st Dec. 3 P.M.
* MANILA "LOONGSANG" ... Friday, 31st Dec. 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KURANG", "NAMSANG", and "FOOKANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 33 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATUNG", leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering). Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafoo, Tientsin, Dalai, Weihaiwei.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuddat Lahad Datt, Singapore, Tawau, Jesselton and Labuan.
Telephone No. 215.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

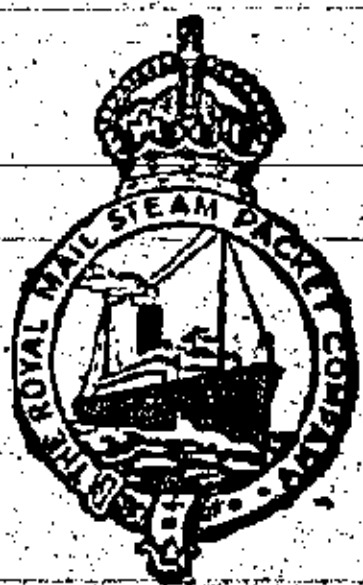
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10. Hongkong, 26th October, 1915.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA"
16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

"MONTEAGLE" ... INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 2 FEB. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 5 APRIL

"MONTEAGLE" ... 16 "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 20

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 24 "MONTEAGLE" ... 5 MAY

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 28 MAR. "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 15

For further information, Sailing, Guide Books, etc., please apply to

* Calls at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI.

D. W. CRADDOCK,

GENERAL TRAFFIC AGENT,

HONGKONG.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING:

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:

24th December. "KATHAWA" 17th January.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 25th Jan. 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

OR to ELDER & CO., CANTON.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. GENERAL AGENTS.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The str. *Monteagle* left Yokohama on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., and is due to arrive at Vancouver on Saturday, the 1st January.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Mauang, from Sandakan, is due in Hongkong to-day.

Chongching, from Weihaiwei, is due in Hongkong to-day.

Yuenang, from Manila, is due in Hongkong to-morrow.

Namsang, from Singapore, is due in Hongkong on 25th December.

Kurung, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong on 4th January.

VESSELS ON THE BERKE

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NANKIN,"

Captain G. Manley, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 30th December, 1915, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MATONA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silt and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "Frasata," due in London about the 14th Feb., 1916.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to E. V. D. PARE, For Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1915.

THE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

For BOSTON AND NEW YORK (With Liberty to call at the Malebar Coast).

THE Steamship

"KATHLAMBA,"

6,382 tons, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, 10th January, 1916.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1915. [1251]

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

For NEW YORK VIA SUEZ OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE,"

about middle of February

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL &

